

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

MAKE THE MAP ALL WHITE.

O my comrades, have you heard the glorious news that's going around. There'll very soon be no saloon on all Columbia's ground. There's a wave of Prohibition rolling up from every strand. And all the states it inundates straightway become dry land. Maine is at the head, for she has led for half a hundred years. And Kansas great and North Dakota stand among their peers. Georgia next and Oklahoma won a place among the free, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Virginia too, and Colorado's white. Arizona then, with Washington, and Oregon's all right. Arkansas and Iowa came next, with Idaho for mate. And then came South Carolina, the old Palmetto state. Then Michigan, who speeded up, Montana great and grand, Nebraska's rolling prairies and South Dakota land. Then along came Indiana, the Hoosier state so dear; And Utah also said good-by to whiskey, wine and beer. New Hampshire next, the Granite state, then sounded liquor's doom. She sternly told John Barleycorn, "for you we have no room." The District of Columbia, on old Potomac's shore, Where stands our nation's capitol, will see saloons no more. And shining o'er the polar star, Alaska's golden light, And all the states will follow till we make the map all white.

LICENSE AND ILLITERACY.

One of the claims of the defenders of the liquor traffic is that prohibition states have a large percentage of illiteracy than have license states. They proceed to prove it by grouping together the license states having the best showing in this respect, and against these they group Southern states such as Georgia, Mississippi and North Carolina, having a very large colored population. The illiteracy in these states comes to us as a relic of slavery days, and existed there in even a large percentage before the adoption of prohibition. Comparing the New England states, we find that Maine—with prohibition—has the lowest percentage of illiteracy of any with the exception of Vermont, and Vermont had no licensed saloons for 50 years previous to May 1, 1903, and last year had license in only 17 towns. If prohibition promotes illiteracy, then the most illiterate states in the Union ought to be Maine, Kansas and Vermont. On the contrary there are only four states in the Union where the percentage of illiteracy is lower than in Kansas, while Maine and Vermont present the most favorable showing of the New England states.

DRY TOWNS AND COUNTIES.

That the expense of government is less in dry cities and counties is shown in the following table taken from the records of Spokane, Wash.: Superior courts, reduction, \$9,211. Poorfarm, reduction, 4,009. Jail, reduction, 1,267. Prosecuting attorney, reduction, 684. Honor camp, reduction, 1,133. Aid county poor, reduction, 2,580. A comparison of two dry counties in wet Pennsylvania tells the same story:

	Dry	Wet
Greene Co. Elk Co.		
Population	28,882	35,871
Boarding prisoners	\$ 362	\$2,247
Grand jurors	693	2,119
Penitentiary and work-house	431	2,122
Reform schools	368	770
Commonwealth costs	1,287	3,516
Total	\$3,111	\$10,774
Cost per voter	\$0.47	\$1.84
Number of licenses	None	68

SALOON DEAD ENEMY OF LABOR.

Organized labor should be opposed to the saloon because the interests of the saloon are always opposed to the interests of the workman. The way to find out whether or not organized labor can afford to stand for the saloon is to find out what organized labor itself stands for, and then see how the saloon comes up to its standards.

Organized labor believes in better jobs for the workman, in greater efficiency, in increased wages, in the abolition of child labor, in the dignity and elevation of womanhood, and in the preservation of the home.

The saloon breaks everyone of these standards.—Charles Stehle.

AS DESTRUCTIVE AS WHISKY.

Doctor Struempell, a German physiologist of high standing, does not tolerate for a moment the suggestion that beer is less of a social enemy than other liquors. He says:

"Nothing is more erroneous than the physician's standpoint than to think of diminishing the destructive effects of alcoholism by substituting beer for other alcoholic drinks, or that the victims of drink are found only in those countries where whisky keeps the people of a low grade of culture to forget their poverty and misery."

IN THE LIMELIGHT

AUTHORITY ON ARMY'S HEALTH



When statistics are extreme enough one way or the other, they are capable of reasuring or disturbing the most unmathematical of persons. A striking illustration of that is found in the official figures showing the casualties of Canadian troops since the beginning of the war, which have recently been the subject of comment by Surgeon General Gorgas. The total of wounded, missing, and dead from all causes is 89,843, but the whole number of deaths from sickness in camp and trench has been only 49 officers and 1,191 men, or 1,240 all told. On the other hand, 15,329 officers and men have been killed in action and 5,242 have died of wounds, making a total of 20,571 deaths due to gunfire. To that sum should be added 1,519 of "those presumed to be dead," making the deaths from all causes 23,630.

In other words, the deaths from sickness constitute less than 5.3 per cent of all the deaths and less than 1 1/4 per cent of all the casualties. Inasmuch as the sickness risk of an army begins with the first gathering together of men in their earliest training camps, it is a fair thing to consider one more percentage of these casualty totals—that is, the proportion which the total deaths from sickness bear to the total number of those enlisted in Canada. This total of enlistment for the Dominion is approximately 500,000 men. So one arrives at the most reassuring conclusion that only 1 out of every 41 soldiers has succumbed to sickness in the course of nearly three years of camp and trench life combined.

BANKER EXPLAINS WAR FINANCE

In the opinion of Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, the government's initial war loan of \$2,000,000,000 and subsequent loans will in the main be floated through the expansion of bank credit. Mr. Vanderlip says he is confident the total issue will be subscribed when the people are once aroused to the dangers that would confront the nation if they should fail to do their duty by the government, to give their fullest financial support needed to carry on the war of democracy against Prussian militarism.

"No one with any experience with security markets or with any knowledge of the economics of investment has predicted that this loan would be oversubscribed within a week," replied Mr. Vanderlip. "There should be some education in discussing this subject as to what \$2,000,000,000 means. People are apt to think of these bonds as of other ordinary issues and to assume that it would be possible to subscribe for this issue or, indeed, to subscribe for it several times over out of a fund that is awaiting investment. This war must be financed, not out of the past savings, but out of future savings. Future savings for the moment are not available, and some other device must, therefore, be brought into play. That device is bank credit, and this loan and subsequent loans will in the main be floated through an expansion of bank credit."



SCIENTIST MAKES PATRIOTIC OFFER



President Richard Cockburn MacLaurin offered to the government the services of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the moment it was announced that President Wilson had terminated relations with Germany. This meant the services of the entire instructing staff and of all the laboratories, and they are offered with that highest efficiency of service which can be given only by an unbroken corps of trained men in laboratories of the highest standard with whose every detail they are thoroughly familiar. This is preparedness of the most important kind, for war is quite as much a struggle of skilled engineers as it is of soldiers.

President MacLaurin was born in Edinburgh, educated at Cambridge university, England; became a trustee and a dean of the University of New Zealand, and in New York, head of the department of mathematics and then of physics at Columbia. In November, 1908, he was called to Boston to be president of the M. I. T. He is a doctor of laws as well as doctor of science, and has studied the problems of education in Canada before going to New Zealand.

MAY PROVE RUSSIA'S "STRONG MAN"

A. F. Kerensky, minister of justice in Russia's revolutionary cabinet, and one of the socialist members of that body, has warned his countrymen that as affairs are going now it will be impossible to effect the salvation of Russia.

"For our faith in liberty we braved a great danger," he said in a speech to the congress of deputies from troops at the front, "but we drank of liberty until intoxicated, when we most needed sobriety and discipline."

"I have lost my darling, my faith that we are not mutilated slaves instead of conscientious citizens creating a new state. Sometimes I regret I did not die when I had faith that Russians could govern themselves without need of the knout."

If Kerensky proves to be the man for the times, Russia will not only be saved and its army rehabilitated, but the invasion of Austria will begin long before Austria is prepared to meet it, and the full drive of Russia and Italy will sweep the Austrians out of the reckoning. There is nothing impossible in this. All that is needed is that the iron hand of a true patriot who is liberal but will admit no license shall be set for freedom.

If the virtue Kerensky can keep the nation together and the inspiration of the army shall be progressive until the American commission can cooperate, the might of the American dollars and the quickening of American idealism and co-operation for Russia will conclude the cementing process for the nation.



ANIMALS

Horses, Dogs and Pigeons Have Played Important Part.

Even the Elephant and the Sea Gull Figure in Events of an Unusual Nature on Land and Water.

When the historian writes the story of the world war he will devote several chapters to the work of animals and birds, for they have played their part in it, and well. Dogs, horses, carrier pigeons were mobilized early and even a use has been found for elephants—the work of heavy hauling.

Two stories of an unusual sort tell how an angry elephant buried into a skirmish and made both sides retreat, stopping the fighting for a time, and how sea gulls saved a British cruiser with 800 men on board from a German submarine.

The scene of the elephant story was in West Africa. A skirmish had been going on for some time when suddenly out of the jungle came an angry elephant between the two contending parties. The elephant charged one side, then the other. The soldiers on both sides retreated to await a more favorable opportunity to resume the fight.

The British cruiser which was saved by a flock of sea gulls was proceeding on its course when a bluejacket called the attention of the officer on duty to a commotion among the sea gulls not far away. When the sea gulls arose a periscope was seen; a moment later a zigzag course took the warship out of danger.

Practically all the European nations now at war have made use of dogs—on the battlefield attached to the ambulance corps, as dispatch carriers, on patrol duty at far-advanced outposts, as drawers of quick-firing guns and as aids in taking their masters' families out of the line of invasion and into places of refuge.

In their devotion to duty thousands upon thousands of dogs have given up their lives. Some day, some time, somewhere, somebody will erect a monument to the memory of the great work they did in the war.

Although the modern general goes to war in an auto, horses still play a tremendous part in the war. How great has been the wastage of horse flesh is told in a brief report of the British war office, which mentioned that the life of a war horse in the first year of the war was ten days. In the second year of the war the mortality was reduced somewhat.

So far as statistics can be gathered the first six months of the war called for the following numbers of horses by the various nations: Germany, for complete mobilization of the army, 800,000; French cavalry, 250,000 (figures for the other branches of the service not available); for the British army, 200,000; Austria, 250,000, and Russia because of her lack of railways, 1,000,000.

Carrier pigeons have done conspicuous work in this war, living up to their reputation in the Franco-Prussian and other wars in which they were employed. In the siege of Paris, it will be recalled, microphotographs of military dispatches and even newspapers were printed upon films of collodion and carried by the birds. As soon as a message was received it was enlarged by photographers and made legible.

With telephone and telegraph wires cut carrier pigeons at times are invaluable. Spies with carrier pigeons concealed in fishing baskets, the men themselves pretending to be simple fishermen, have been numerous.

Italy Tops Timber Reserves.

To provide the necessary timber for the use of the army since the war began, recourse has been made to the immense forests of Sila in Calabria, southern Italy. Before the war the country imported two-thirds of the timber required annually for the use of the civil population from abroad, principally from Austria, and no small problem was presented to the authorities by the necessity of providing the enormous quantity of timber needed for the miles of trenches and for all the temporary buildings which have been erected behind the front. Committees were set up to devise a method of system by which, in all the woods near the zone of the war all cutting should be done that was possible without complete deforestation. To further the felling of the timber in the forest of Sila roads have been cut and quantities of machinery set up. It is expected that the district will provide about 25,000,000 more cubic feet of timber this year than in normal times.

New Type of Airplane.

A new type of airplane has been planned and constructed by an officer in the Swedish army, Lieutenant von Porat. It differs from ordinary types in that it is made entirely of steel and woven fabric, with the exception of the propeller, which is of wood, and in the arrangement of the wings. The lower plane of the machine—which is a scout byplane with some resemblance to the Fokker type—lies for three-quarters of its width back of the upper plane, instead of being directly under it, as in most machines. The special advantage claimed for the new airplane lies in its climbing ability, which is declared to be 3,000 feet in four to five minutes. Its speed is 100 miles an hour. The motor is of 100 horse power.

POULTRY

HATCH GEESSE IN INCUBATOR

Doubtful Whether They Would Do Well in Brooders, Therefore It Is Not Often Tried.

Goose eggs can be successfully hatched in incubators, but it is not a common practice, because it is doubtful whether they would do well raised in brooders.

Either geese or hens are commonly used for hatching and rearing purposes. If the eggs are hatched by hens or incubators, it would be advisable to add moisture to the eggs during the first week by sprinkling the eggs or nests with warm water. From four to six eggs are usually placed under a hen, and from ten to thirteen eggs under a goose.

If hatched by hens, the hen should be kept confined, and goslings not allowed to go into the water, especially if the water is cold. To be assured of success in raising goslings, they should not be hatched until the grass pasture is fairly good, as grass is their chief diet.

In addition to that they should be fed any of the mash recommended for chickens or goslings. Special care should be taken in seeing that all of the feed is cleaned up at each meal, as leftover food is very often a source of disease.

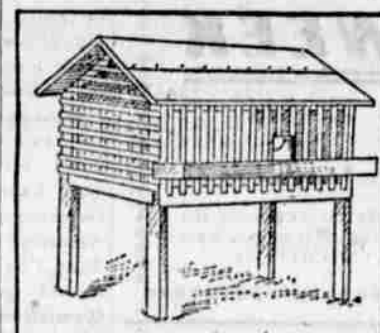
BREAKING UP BROODY FOWLS

Hens Have No Right to Sit and Do Nothing Else While Country Faces Food Shortage.

Eliminate the expense of broody hens. Even the fowls have no right to sit and do nothing at a time when the country is facing so great a food shortage, according to Ross M. Sherwood, acting head of the poultry department in the Kansas Agricultural college.

"The average hen lays four to five eggs a week, worth 12 to 15 cents at the present price of eggs," said Mr. Sherwood. "Hens should be 'broken up' as soon as they become broody. If possible do not let them set over night, for a day saved in shutting them up may save two days of their laying period."

"Broody hens should be placed in airy coops with slat bottoms and kept up off the ground. Too frequently an ordinary box or tub is turned over



Coop for Broody Hens.

them, and as a result they are almost as content to sit on the ground as they were on the nest.

"It is a mistake to starve a broody hen. She should be well fed at this time, so that she will be ready to lay when turned out. Avoid fattening the hen while breaking her up. Give a limited amount of grains and a liberal supply of milk and table scraps. Care should be taken to turn the hens out as soon as they are broken up."

WAYS FOR AIRING INCUBATOR

Best Hatches Are Often the Result of Cooling, Especially During Warm Summer Weather.

One may air the eggs in an incubator in two ways. One method is to air some every day at the night turning, or in the morning, should the temperature be found a trifle high, and the other way is to turn the eggs slowly to inhale fresh air and to confine the real cooling to one or two periods when eggs have been incubated 15 and 17 days and to cool them down until the shells are actually cold. The best hatches are often the result of such cooling, especially in warm weather.

SUPERIOR MASH FOR LAYERS

Good Results Obtained at Maine Station by Feeding Mixtures—Three of Them Outlined.

The Maine station fed the following mash to laying hens with good results:

Wheat bran two parts by weight, cornmeal one, middlings one, gluten meal or dried brewer's grain one, linseed meal one, beef scrap one. The ration might be reduced to wheat bran, shorts, cottonseed meal and beef scrap. Or a fairly good mash can be made of two parts wheat bran, one part cornmeal, one part beef scrap.

Make Study of Fowls.

Select your variety and learn the type that belongs to it, including the correct size and markings. There is the same difference in individual disposition of hens that there is in all other animate things.

Water and Grit.

Clear water and grit ought always to be within the reach of poultry.

BUSINESS GOOD IN CANADA

No Financial Depression, and None Since the War Began.

A well-known correspondent of an important Western daily paper recently made an extended visit to Western Canada, and in summing up the results, after going thoroughly into conditions there, says there is no financial depression in Canada, nor has there been anything of the sort since the war began. Anyone who has watched the barometer of trade, and seen the bank clearings of the different cities grow and continue to grow will have arrived at the same conclusion. The trade statistics reveal a like situation. The progress that the farmers are making is highly satisfactory. As this correspondent says: "It is true there have been adaptations to meet new conditions, and taxes have been revised, and that a very large burden of added expense in many lines has been assumed, but it has all been done methodically, carefully and with full regard for the resources to be called on."

"That this has been done fairly and wisely is proved by the present comfortable financial position."

"With the exception of a restricted area in the east, Canada is not an industrial country. The greater portion of the Dominion must be classed as agricultural area, with only an infinitesimal part of it fully developed."

"Lacking complete development, the agricultural portion of Canada has naturally placed its main dependence upon fewer resources than would be the case in the States. Even in peace times, business would be subject to more frequent and wider fluctuations, due to the narrower foundation upon which it rests."

"Thus, Canada has been able to come up to the war with efficiency and sufficiency and to maintain and even advance its civilian activities."

"Canada's first element of financial strength lay in its branch bank system. This system has two great advantages: it makes the financial resources of the Dominion fluid so that supplies of capital can run quickly from the high spots to the low spots; also, it places at the command of each individual branch the combined resources of the whole institution so that there is an efficient safeguard against severe strain at any one point."

"Here in Winnipeg, the all-Canada banking houses maintain big, strong branches and, as elsewhere in the Dominion, these held to an attitude of soundness and solidity that prevented even the start of any financial disturbance."

"That business generally is now coming strong on an even keel is largely due to the absolute refusal of the banks, both branch and independent, to exhibit the slightest signs of excitement or apprehensiveness."

"For all Canada the savings bank figures are astonishing. Beginning with 1913, they are, for the fiscal year ending March 31:

1913 \$622,928,968
1914 683,650,230
1915 683,781,432
1916 738,169,212
1917 888,765,696

"These figures represent what Canadians have put away after paying the increased living cost, which is about the same as in the States, all increases in taxes and imports of all kinds made necessary by the war and generous subscriptions to war bond issues."

"Prohibition has helped greatly in keeping the money supplies circulating in the normal, necessary channels. Tradersmen generally attribute a large part of the good financial condition to the fact that the booze bill has been eliminated. Canada takes law enforcement with true British seriousness."

"Financially, as in every other respect, Canada has developed sufficiently. She has done it in spite of initial conditions which would not look promising in the States and she has done it in a big, strong way."

"One of the best things we did," said one of the leading Winnipeg bankers to me, "was to decide early in the game that we simply would not borrow trouble."

"We started in ignorance of how the war would develop and without knowing exactly what our resources were, and had to find the way."

"And yet Canadians are not overburdened with taxes nor are they complaining of them. For the common people there has been but a slight tax increase, if any, in a direct way. Indirect payments, of course, are made in the shape of higher prices for living commodities, but the price advance on such items is no heavier than in the States in the same period."—Advertisement.

A Lean Day.

Luncheon Hostess—I do hope you don't mind, Mrs. Stoker, but on Wednesdays we have meat only at dinner.

Dinner Hostess—I do hope you don't mind, Mrs. Stoker, but on Wednesdays we have meat only at luncheon.—London Punch.

THIS IS THE AGE OF YOUTH.

You will look ten years younger if you darken your ugly, grizzly, gray hairs by using "La Creole" Hair Dressing.—Adm.

Your wife and you are equal partners. Divide fair with her.

It's a wise worm that gets out of the way of the early bird.